

	A	B	C	D	E	F
421		MRTTSCMARS1	TRRS SLATER MARIETTA	SC	GREENVILLE	
422		TRRSSCMARS1	TRAVELERS REST MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
423		GNVLSCCH24E	GNVL CHURCHILL	SC	GREENVILLE	
424		GNVLSCCR27E	GNVL CRESTWOOD	SC	GREENVILLE	
425		GNVLSCWPRS1	GNVL WARE PLACE	SC	GREENVILLE	
426		PDMTSCESRS1	PIEDMONT MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
427		GNVLSCDT23F	GREENVILLE D&T	SC	GREENVILLE	
428		GNVLSCESRS1	GNVL MCALISTER RD	SC	GREENVILLE	
429		GNVLSCWE26E	GNVL WEST	SC	GREENVILLE	
430		GNVLSCWR28F	GNVL WOODRUFF RD	SC	GREENVILLE	
431		GRERSCMA87F	GREER MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
432		BLRGSCMARS1	BLUE RIDGE MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
433		LBRTSCMA84E	LIBERTY MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
434		LYMNSCES43E	LYMAN MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
435		PCKNSCES87E	PICKENS MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
436		SPBGSCBS57E	SPBG BOILING SPRINGS	SC	GREENVILLE	
437		FNVLSCMARS1	SPBG FINGERVILLE	SC	GREENVILLE	
438		SPBGSCCV57E	SPBG CONVERSE	SC	GREENVILLE	
439		CWPNSCMARS1	COWPENS MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
440		SPBGSCHW50E	SPBG UNIVERSITY	SC	GREENVILLE	
441		SPBGSCMA57E	SPBG MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
442		SPBGSCWW57E	SPBG WESTVIEW	SC	GREENVILLE	
443		PCLTSCMARS1	PACOLET MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
444		VMTNSCPW84F	PELZER-WMTN MAIN	SC	GREENVILLE	
445		MMPHTNMA84T/DS0	MMPH-MAIN	TN	MEMPHIS	
446		MMPHTNOARS5	MMPH-OAKVILLE	TN	MEMPHIS	
447		MMPHTNSLRS5	MMPH-SOUTHLAND	TN	MEMPHIS	
448		GDJTNNMARS0	GRAND JUNCTION	TN	MEMPHIS	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
449		CRVLTNMADS0	COLLIERVILLE	TN	MEMPHIS	
450		CVTNTNMTDS1	COVINGTON	TN	MEMPHIS	
451		HRNNMSDS0	HERNANDO	MS	MEMPHIS	
452		MMPHTNBADS0	MMPH-BARTLETT	TN	MEMPHIS	
453		MMPHTNCKDS0	MMPH-CHEROKEE	TN	MEMPHIS	
454		ARTNTNMTRS5	ARLINGTON	TN	MEMPHIS	
455		GTWSTNSWRS5	MMPH-SOUTHWIND	TN	MEMPHIS	
456		MMPHTNCTDS0	MMPH-CHICKASAW	TN	MEMPHIS	
457		MMPHTNELDS0	MMPH-EASTLAND	TN	MEMPHIS	
458		MMPHTNFRDS0	MMPH-FRAYSER	TN	MEMPHIS	
459		MMPHTNGTDS0	MMPH-GERMANTOWN	TN	MEMPHIS	
460		MMPHTNHPRS5	MMPH-HUMPHREYS	TN	MEMPHIS	
461		SOHNMSDCRS0	MMPH-SOUTHAVEN	MS	MEMPHIS	
462		MMPHTNMACG0	MMPH-MAIN	TN	MEMPHIS	
463		MMPHTNMACG1	MMPH-MAIN	TN	MEMPHIS	
464		MMPHTNMTCG0	MMPH-MIDTOWN	TN	MEMPHIS	
465		MMPHTNOADS1	MMPH-OAKVILLE	TN	MEMPHIS	
466		MMPHTNSLDS0	MMPH-SOUTHLAND	TN	MEMPHIS	
467		MMPHTNSTDS0	MMPH-SOUTHSIDE	TN	MEMPHIS	
468		MMPHTNWWCG0	MMPH-WESTWOOD	TN	MEMPHIS	
469		SOVLTNMTDS0	SOMERVILLE	TN	MEMPHIS	
470		MSCWTNMARS0	MOSCOW	TN	MEMPHIS	
471		BRHMALHW0GT/DS0	BHAM-HOMEWOOD	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
472		ALBSALMADS0	ALABASTER	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
473		CALRALMARS0	CALERA	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
474		CLMBALMARS0	COLUMBIANA	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
475		BRHMALCHDS0	BHAM-CAHABA HGTS	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
476		BRHMALEFSDS0	BHAM-FIVE POINTS	AL	BIRMINGHAM	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
477		BRHMALOMDS0	BHAM-OAK MT	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
478		CHLSALMARS0	CHELSEA	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
479		VNCNALMARS0	VINCENT	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
480		BRHMALOXDS0	BHAM-OXMOOR	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
481		BRHMALRCDS0	BHAM-RIVERCHASE	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
482		BRHMALVA82E	BHAM-VALLEY	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
483		BRHMALWE92E	BHAM-WEST END	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
484		BSMRALMA42E	BESS-MAIN	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
485		BRHMALCP85E	BHAM-CENTER PT	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
486		BRHMALEL83E	BHAM-EASTLAKE	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
487		BRHMALEN78E	BHAM-ENSLEY	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
488		BRHMALEW95E	BHAM-EASTWOOD	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
489		BRHMALFODS0	BHAM-FORESTDALE	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
490		BRHMALMT25E	BHAM-MAIN & TOLL	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
491		BRHMALMTDS1	BHAM-MAIN & TOLL	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
492		BRHMALTA84E	BHAM-TARRANT	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
493		BRHMALWLD0	BHAM-WOODLAWN	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
494		BSMRALHTDS0	BESS-HUEYTOWN	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
495		BSMRALBPRS0	BESS-BIRMINGPORT	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
496		MNTVALNMDS0	MONTEVALLO	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
497		PNSNALMADS0	PINSON	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
498		WRRRALNMDS0	WARRIOR	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
499		GRDLALNMRS0	GARDENDALE	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
500		GYVLALNMRS0	GRAYSVILLE	AL	BIRMINGHAM	
501		MOBLALAZ0GT/DS0	MOBL-AZALEA	AL	MOBILE	
502		MTVRALMARS0	MOUNT VERNON	AL	MOBILE	
503		CTRNALNMDS0	CITRONELLE	AL	MOBILE	
504		FRHPALMADS0	FAIRHOPE	AL	MOBILE	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
505		MOBLALAPDS0	MOBL-AIRPORT	AL	MOBILE	
506		MOBLALOS47E	MOBL-OLD SHELL	AL	MOBILE	
507		MOBLALPR45E	MOBL-PRICHARD	AL	MOBILE	
508		MOBLALSADS0	MOBL-SARALAND	AL	MOBILE	
509		MOBLALSEDS0	MOBL-SEMMES	AL	MOBILE	
510		MOBLALSFDS0	MOBL-SPANISH FT	AL	MOBILE	
511		BYMNALMARS0	BAY MINETTE	AL	MOBILE	
512		MOBLALSH34E	MOBL-SPRINGHILL	AL	MOBILE	
513		MOBLALSKDS0	MOBL-SKYLINE	AL	MOBILE	
514		BLFNALMARS0	BELLE FONTAINE	AL	MOBILE	
515		MOBLALBFRS0	MOBILE BAY FRONT	AL	MOBILE	
516		MOBLALTHRS0	MOBL-THEODORE	AL	MOBILE	
517		BTRGLABKDS0	BT.RG.-BAKER	LA	BATON ROUGE	
518		BTRGLAGWDS0	BT.RG.-GOODWOOD	LA	BATON ROUGE	
519		BTRGLAHRDS0	BT.RG.-HOOPER	LA	BATON ROUGE	
520		BTRGLAISCG0	BT.RG.-ISTROUMA	LA	BATON ROUGE	
521		BTRGLAMADS0	BT.RG.-MAIN	LA	BATON ROUGE	
522		BTRGLAOHDS0	BT.RG.-OAK HILLS	LA	BATON ROUGE	
523		BTRGLABRS1	BT.RG.-BRUSLY	LA	BATON ROUGE	
524		ROGNLAMARS1	ROUGON	LA	BATON ROUGE	
525		BTRGLASBDS0	BT.RG.-SUBURBAN	LA	BATON ROUGE	
526		BTRGLASWDS0	BT.RG.-SHERWOOD	LA	BATON ROUGE	
527		BTRGLAWNDS0	BT.RG.-WOODLAWN	LA	BATON ROUGE	
528		DNSPLAMADS0	DENHAM SPRINGS	LA	BATON ROUGE	
529		LVTNLAMARS1	LIVINGSTON	LA	BATON ROUGE	
530		DNVLLAMADS0	DONALDSONVILLE	LA	BATON ROUGE	
531		PLQMLAMADS0	PLAQ-MAIN	LA	BATON ROUGE	
532		ZCHRLAMADS0	ZACHARY	LA	BATON ROUGE	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
533		ALBYLAMARS1	ALBANY	LA	BATON ROUGE	
534		SPFDLAMARS1	SPRINGFIELD	LA	BATON ROUGE	
535		CHTNSCDP82E	CHTN DEER PARK	SC	CHARLESTON	
536		ISPLSCISRS1	ISPL SLIS MA	SC	CHARLESTON	
537		CHTNSCDT72E	CHTN DIAL & TOLL	SC	CHARLESTON	
538		CHTNSCJM79E	CHTN JAMES ISLAND	SC	CHARLESTON	
539		FLBHSCMARS1	FOLLY BEACH MA	SC	CHARLESTON	
540		CHTNSCJN55E	CHTN JOHNS ISLAND	SC	CHARLESTON	
541		EDBHSCMARS1	EDISTO BEACH MA	SC	CHARLESTON	
542		SBRKSCSKRS1	SEABROOK-KIAWAH IS	SC	CHARLESTON	
543		CHTNSCLB55E	CHTN LAMBS	SC	CHARLESTON	
544		CHTNSCNO74F	CHTN NORTH	SC	CHARLESTON	
545		CHTNSCWA55E	CHTN WEST ASHLEY	SC	CHARLESTON	
546		MNPLSCES88F	MOUNT PLEASANT MA	SC	CHARLESTON	
547		SUVLSCMA87E	SUMMERVILLE MA	SC	CHARLESTON	
548		STGRSCMARS1	ST GEORGE MA	SC	CHARLESTON	
549		CLMASCSA60T/77E	CLMA ST ANDREWS	SC	COLUMBIA	
550		BTBGSCMA53E	BATESBURG MA	SC	COLUMBIA	
551		CLMASCDF78E	CLMA DUTCH FORK	SC	COLUMBIA	
552		CLMASCSW79E	CLMA SWIFT	SC	COLUMBIA	
553		CLMASCS CRS1	CLMA SOUTH CONGAREE	SC	COLUMBIA	
554		WCLMSCMARS1	AIRPORT	SC	COLUMBIA	
555		CHAPSCCLRS1	CHAPIN-LITTLE MT MA	SC	COLUMBIA	
556		CLMASCSN60T/25E	CLMA SENATE ST	SC	COLUMBIA	
557		CLMASCAR75E	CLMA ARDEN	SC	COLUMBIA	
558		CLMASCH78E	CLMA CAMDEN HWY	SC	COLUMBIA	
559		CLMASCPARS1	CLMA PARKLANE	SC	COLUMBIA	
560		CLMASCSH77E	CLMA SUMTER HWY	SC	COLUMBIA	

	A	B	C	D	E	F
561		EOVRSCMARS1	EASTOVER MA	SC	COLUMBIA	
562		CLMASCSN79F	CLMA SENATE ST	SC	COLUMBIA	
563		CLMASCBQRS1	CLMA BECKMAN ROAD	SC	COLUMBIA	
564		CLMASCSU78E	CLMA SUNSET	SC	COLUMBIA	
565		KNVLTNMA84T/DS0	KNVL-MAIN	TN	KNOXVILLE	
566		GTBGTNMTDS0	GATLINBURG	TN	KNOXVILLE	
567		KNVLTNFCDS0	KNVL-FOUNTAIN CY	TN	KNOXVILLE	
568		KNVLTNMADS1	KNVL-MAIN	TN	KNOXVILLE	
569		KNVLTNYHCG0	KNVL-YOUNG HIGH	TN	KNOXVILLE	
570		MSCTTNMTDS0	MASCOT	TN	KNOXVILLE	
571		SVVLTNMTDS0	SEVIERVILLE	TN	KNOXVILLE	
572		KNVLTNWH93T/DS0	KNVL-WEST HILLS	TN	KNOXVILLE	
573		CLTNTNMADS0	CLINTON	TN	KNOXVILLE	
574		KNVLTNBEDS0	KNVL-BEARDEN	TN	KNOXVILLE	
575		LKCYTNMADS0	LAKE CITY	TN	KNOXVILLE	
576		LNCYTNMADS0	LENOIR CITY	TN	KNOXVILLE	
577		GRNBTNMAARS5	GREENBACK	TN	KNOXVILLE	
578		LODNTNMAARS5	LOUDON	TN	KNOXVILLE	
579		MAVLTNMADS0	MARYVILLE	TN	KNOXVILLE	
580		FIVLTNMAARS5	FRIENDSVILLE	TN	KNOXVILLE	
581		TWNSTNMAARS5	TOWNSEND	TN	KNOXVILLE	
582		OKRGTNMTDS0	OAK RIDGE	TN	KNOXVILLE	
583		MYVLTNMAARS0	MAYNARDVILLE	TN	KNOXVILLE	
584		NRRSTNMAARS0	NORRIS	TN	KNOXVILLE	
585		OLSPTNMAARS0	OLIVER SPRINGS	TN	KNOXVILLE	

BEFORE THE
LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF THE
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES, INC., *ex parte*

DOCKET U-22145

IN RE: IN THE MATTER OF THE INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT
 NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF THE SOUTH
 CENTRAL STATES, INC. AND BELL SOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
 OF THE UNRESOLVED ISSUES REGARDING COST-BASED RATES FOR
 UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS, PURSUANT TO THE
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT NUMBER 47 U.S.C. 252 OF 1996

ORDER U-22145
(Decided January 15, 1997)

In February, 1996 Congress passed the Telecommunications Act of 1996¹ (the "Act" or the "federal Act"), which adopts a framework to open all local telecommunications markets to competition by requiring incumbent local telephone companies ("ILECs") to provide to competitors ("CLECs") interconnection and access to unbundled network elements.² The Act also required the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to promulgate rules effectuating the Act within six (6) months. The FCC ultimately issued its Order 96-325 (the "FCC Order"), which was almost immediately appealed by numerous parties, including this Commission. The United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals has issued a stay of certain portions of that Order pertaining principally to pricing. Those portions of the FCC Order which were not stayed are presently binding, and are utilized to resolve several of the issues presented herein.

¹Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56, *to be codified at* 47 U.S.C. §§ 151 *et. seq.*

²"Interconnection" is the physical joining of two networks for the purposes of transmitting calls between them. "Unbundled network elements" are the individual components of the network, including both equipment and functions, that are used in various combinations to provide telephone services.

Under the Act, incumbent local phone companies are under an affirmative duty to engage in good faith negotiations to establish the terms and conditions of an Interconnection Agreement with any requesting party. Should such negotiations fail to lead to the execution of an Interconnection Agreement, 47 U.S.C. §252(b) provides either party with the right to petition the State Public Service Commission to "arbitrate any open issues." A State Commission must then resolve these issues in accordance with §§251 and 252 of the Act within ninety days of receipt of such a Petition, subject to review by the federal district courts.

AT&T of the South Central States, Inc. ("AT&T") initiated this arbitration proceeding seeking rates, terms and conditions for a proposed agreement between itself and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), by filing a Petition for Arbitration with the Louisiana Public Service Commission (the "Commission") on September 20, 1996. AT&T asked the Commission to conduct arbitration proceedings pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Act to resolve issues that have been subject of negotiations which commenced by formal request on April 15, 1996.

In its Petition for Arbitration, AT&T initially asked the Commission to resolve thirty (30) issues. However, ongoing negotiations between BellSouth and AT&T led to the resolution of several of these issues. For purposes of this report, the original, thirty-count enumeration of issues contained in AT&T's original Petition are retained. Two days of hearings on December 16 and 17, 1996 before Brian A. Eddington, who was appointed Arbitrator in this matter. The Arbitrator subsequently issued his Report and Recommendation, which was considered by the Commission at its Open Session held on January 15, 1997. Following debate, the Commission voted to accept the Report and Recommendation, subject to several amendments.

ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW:

ISSUE 1: What Services May BellSouth exclude from resale?

AT&T's Position: *It is AT&T's position that by requiring BellSouth to provide all of its services for resale will ensure that all Louisiana consumers will be able to select the carrier of their choice without a loss of any services for which they presently subscribe from BellSouth. It will take many years to replicate the local exchange network of BellSouth in all parts of Louisiana. The time and costs needed for facilities-based competition is why resale is so important. Resale provides an opportunity for carriers to enter the market more quickly and to establish a base of customers to support later facilities deployment. The history of the interexchange market proves that a comprehensive resale requirement provided a quick means for new players to enter into the interexchange market leading to facilities deployment. Resale enabled new carriers to create new offerings which put pressure on all carriers to drop prices, add new services, and deploy new technologies to match competing offers. BellSouth may deny AT&T the right to purchase services only if BellSouth has proven that such restrictions are narrowly tailored, reasonable and non-discriminatory. FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶ 939. AT&T contends BellSouth has failed to meet this burden.*

BellSouth's Position: *BellSouth's position is that LinkUp and LifeLine services, N11 services (including 911 and E911), and the Louisiana Educational Discount service should not be available for resale. Additionally, BellSouth disputes AT&T's position that Contract Service Agreements ("CSAs") should be made available for resale. BellSouth believes that CSAs should not be made available for resale at all. Alternatively, and should the Commission determine that CSAs should be made available for resale, then the wholesale resale discount should not apply to*

these already discounted pricing arrangements. Finally, it is BellSouth's position that promotions of 90 days or less should not be made available for resale to competitors, while promotions of longer than 90 days will be available for resale. The parties do not appear to disagree on this point.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

A) Contract Service Arrangements ("CSAs"). CSAs are, by definition, services provided in lieu of existing tariff offerings and are, in most cases, priced below standard tariffed rates. Requiring BellSouth to offer already discounted CSAs for resale at wholesale prices would create an unfair competitive advantage for AT&T and is rejected. Instead, all BellSouth Contract Service Agreements which are in place as of the effective date of this Order shall be exempt from mandatory resale. However, all CSA's entered into by BellSouth or terminating after the effective date of this Order will be subject to resale, at no discount

B) N11/911. Each ILEC has the duty under the Act to offer for resale at wholesale rates any telecommunications service that the carrier provides at retail to subscribers who are not telecommunications carriers (47 U.S.C. §252(d)(4)). 911 service provides the facilities and equipment required to route emergency calls made in a particular geographic area to the appropriate Public Safety Answering Point. E911 provides more flexibility by using a database to route emergency calls. N11 is a service offered to information service providers who, in turn, provide information services to consumers via three digit dialing. In simplest terms, BellSouth asserts that these are not retail services because they are provided to municipalities and information service providers, who in turn provide the 'telecommunications service' to end-users. The Commission would concur with BellSouth's position on this issue, and finds that 911/E911/N11 services are not subject to mandatory resale under the federal Act.

C) Link Up/Lifeline. These are subsidy programs designed to assist low income residential customers by providing a monthly credit on recurring charges and a discount on nonrecurring charges for basic telephone service. Section 251(c)(4)(B) of the federal Act provides that "[a] State Commission may, consistent with regulations prescribed by the [FCC], prohibit a reseller that obtains at wholesale rates a telecommunications service that is available at retail only to a category of subscribers from offering such service to a different category of subscribers." The FCC Order, at §VIII(C)(4), specifically lists Lifeline service as a service subject to such resale limitations. BellSouth shall be required to re-sell Link Up/Lifeline services to AT&T, with the restriction that AT&T shall offer only to those subscribers who meet the criteria that BellSouth currently applies to subscribers of these services; AT&T shall discount the Link Up/Lifeline services by at least the same percentage as now provided by BellSouth; and AT&T shall comply with all aspects of any applicable rules, regulations or statutes relative to the providing of Link Up/Lifeline programs.

D) Promotions. The issue of promotional pricing was extensively addressed in the FCC Order, §VIII(C)(2), which specifically provides that short-term promotions, which are those offered for 90 days or less, should not be offered at a discount to resellers. By contrast, promotions which are offered for a term of more than 90 days should be made available for resale. A similar result must issue in this proceeding, with the express restriction that AT&T shall only offer a promotional rate obtained from BellSouth for resale to customers who would qualify for the promotion if they received it directly from BellSouth.

E) Grandfathered Services. The FCC rules specifically provide that when an ILEC makes a service available only to a limited group of customers that have purchased the service in the past, these "grandfathered" services must be made available for resale to the same limited group of customers that have purchased the service in the past. See FCC Order, §VIII(C)(5).

ISSUE 2: May BellSouth require AT&T to re-sell its services "as-is," i.e. subject to the terms and conditions contained in Bell's tariff?

AT&T's Position: *All restrictions that limit who can purchase a service or how that service may be used constitute unreasonable and discriminatory conditions under the Act. 47 U.S.C.A. § 251(c)(4). The FCC Order provides that restrictions on resale are presumptively unreasonable. FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶ 939. Competitive markets will drive prices for all classes of services offered to Louisiana consumers to lowest levels possible to benefit both residential and business consumers. If allowed to restrict certain service offerings from the competitive pressures produced by resale, BellSouth will be able to inhibit the emergence of competition in significant portions of BellSouth's current monopoly market. This Commission should allow only narrowly tailored restrictions such as offering withdrawn services to non-grandfathered customers, means tested offerings to ineligible subscribers, or residential services to non-residential subscribers. FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶¶ 962, 968.*

BellSouth's Position. *When AT&T or any other competitor purchases BellSouth's retail tariffed services for resale it should be required to take those retail services "as is"; that is, subject to all of the terms and conditions contained in the retail tariff, including any class of service restrictions and any use or user restrictions. Nothing in the Act requires BellSouth to modify or eliminate the terms and conditions of its retail services when they are made available for resale.*

Moreover, AT&T's request that use and user restrictions be eliminated from BellSouth's retail tariffs when they are made available for resale would result in discrimination. AT&T and its customers would not be bound by the terms and conditions of the tariff, but BellSouth and its customers would be bound.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

AT&T's assertion that "all restrictions that limit who can purchase a service or how that service may be used constitute unreasonable and discriminatory conditions under the Act." is an oversimplification of this issue. As noted by AT&T, the FCC Order, at ¶939, states that restrictions on resale are presumptively unreasonable. The Act only prohibits "unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations" on resale. In its analysis of the Act, the FCC specifically approves numerous resale restrictions, and even discusses, with approval, some requirements that services be resold "as-is" (see, e.g. Order, §§VIII(C)(4) and (5)). The requirement that services be resold "as-is" does not constitute a restriction on resale. Rather, it is a recognition of the simple fact that in reselling a service the reseller takes the service as it finds it. Restated, this is the inherent nature of resale. As BellSouth is, by definition, imposing its own terms and conditions on itself, it is not discriminatory for AT&T to be required to resell services subject to these same terms and conditions. Nor can these restrictions be deemed unreasonable, because all terms and conditions of any tariff are effective only upon receipt of Commission approval. To the extent AT&T purchases services for resale it must do so on an "as-is" basis.

ISSUE 3: Equal Quality of Service

AT&T's Position: The FCC Order requires that BellSouth provide resold services, interconnection and unbundled network elements at a level of quality at least equal to the highest

level of quality that BellSouth provides itself, any related entity or other party, including end users. FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶¶ 224, 314, 970; 47 C.F.R. §§ 51.305(a), 51.311(b). New entrants also must have a mechanism for ensuring that BellSouth provides them with this same level of quality. AT&T contends the appropriate mechanism is the use of Direct Measures of Quality ("DMOQs") and submission of monthly management reports by BellSouth to AT&T that measure BellSouth's performance against DMOQs. DMOQs would provide objective standards to determine whether BellSouth is discriminating, intentionally or unintentionally, against new market entrants by providing inferior services.

BellSouth Position: BellSouth agrees to provide the same quality for services provided to AT&T and other CLECs that it provides to its own customers for comparable services. BellSouth will work with AT&T and other CLECs in the next six months to develop mutually agreeable specific quality measurements concerning ordering, installation and repair items included in this agreement, including but not limited to interconnection facilities, 911/E911 access, provision of requested unbundled elements and access to database. The parties will also develop mutually agreeable incentives for maintaining compliance with the quality measurements. If the parties cannot reach agreement on the requirements of this section, either party may seek mediation or relief from the Commission.

BellSouth agrees that it is reasonable to develop and implement objective standards and measurements by which to measure BellSouth's performance of its obligations under the Act and is committed to developing such standards and measurements. Such standards and measurements should be uniform, however, and jointly developed, not just with AT&T, but with other CLECs. In no event should such standards be based on artificial "bogies" set by AT&T. In the unlikely event

that AT&T experiences service problems during the next six months in which BellSouth proposes to jointly develop such standards with the industry, there are existing complaint procedures in place today to remedy any such problems.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

Under §251(c)(1) of the Act, BellSouth was under an affirmative obligation to negotiate in good faith the particular terms and conditions of agreements to fulfill the following duties: resale; number portability; dialing parity; access to rights-of-ways; reciprocal compensation for call transport and termination; interconnection; unbundled access; resale notice of changes; and collocation. See 47 U.S.C. §251(b)(1-5) and (c)(2-6). This listing is exclusive, and an ILEC is only obligated to negotiate as to those issues. The Act goes on to provide, at §252(b), that any party may petition a State Commission to arbitrate any "open issues." Restated, the only issues that are properly the subject of arbitration are those that are specifically enumerated as being the subject of mandatory good faith negotiations at §251(b)(1-5) and (c)(2-6). Even a casual review of the Act will readily disclose that the requested contractual language mandating DMOQs is not among those issues specifically enumerated for negotiation and arbitration in the Act, and this issue is therefore inappropriate for arbitration.

Furthermore, this Commission has already adopted comprehensive service quality standards in its General Order dated March 15, 1996, entitled "Regulations for Competition in the Local Exchange Market." Neither party has shown these standards to be insufficient or the need for additional standards. No additional regulations relative to service quality appear to be necessary at present.

ISSUE 4: Responsibility For Unbillable or Uncollectible Competitor Revenues

AT&T's Position: *AT&T requires performance measurement standards such as DMOQs to ensure meaningful control over billing quality. When AT&T purchases services for resale, BellSouth has sole responsibility for the personnel provisioning the services and the equipment providing the services. Thus, AT&T contends that BellSouth should be responsible for any work errors that result in unbillable or uncollectible AT&T revenues, and should compensate AT&T for any losses caused by BellSouth's errors.*

BellSouth's Position: *BellSouth agrees to including reasonable provisions regarding its liabilities for billing errors in its interconnection agreement with AT&T. There is ample precedent for such provisions in current agreements between BellSouth and AT&T as a customer of BellSouth's switched access services, and those agreements should serve as a model here. To the extent AT&T seeks to force into the interconnection agreement pre-set financial penalties and other liquidated damages, BellSouth submits that such issues are not subject to arbitration under Section 251 of the Act and that any liquidated damage or financial penalty amount AT&T proposes is arbitrary, has no relevance to whether actual damages have occurred, and is in the nature of a penalty or fine. Such clauses are not included in the contractual provision of access services for other telecommunications providers and, in BellSouth's fifteen (15) years of experience in the access arena, such a provision has never been warranted. There is no reason at this time to mandate such provisions.*

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

As was noted in discussion of the previous Issue, BellSouth was under an affirmative obligation to negotiate in good faith the particular terms and conditions of agreements to fulfill only

those duties which were specifically enumerated in §251(b)(1-5) and (c)(2-6) of the Act. This Commission's authority is likewise limited to resolution of issues appearing on that exclusive listing. Even a casual review of the Act will readily disclose that the requested contractual language governing liability for unbillable or uncollectible revenues is not among those issues specifically enumerated for negotiation and arbitration in the Act. This issue is therefore inappropriate for arbitration, and should properly be addressed on a case-by-case basis in an appropriate judicial forum.

ISSUE 5: Real-Time and Interactive Access Via Electronic Interfaces

AT&T's Position: *BellSouth should provide AT&T, by a date certain, with electronic real-time interactive operational interfaces for unbundled network elements so that AT&T will be able to serve Louisiana customers using both the total service resale and the unbundled network element avenues to enter the market. Specifically, AT&T contends that BellSouth should provide the interface for all five of the following different functions: pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing.*

AT&T contends that the Act requires BellSouth to provide AT&T with services equal to those which BellSouth provides to itself and its affiliates. 47 U.S.C.A. § 251(c)(2)-(4). Likewise, the FCC Order requires BellSouth to provide nondiscriminatory access to operational support systems, and any relevant internal gateway access, in the same time and manner in which BellSouth provides such functions to itself. 47 C.F.R. § 51.313(c); FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶¶ 517-528. This Commission has also ordered direct on-line access to an ILEC's mechanized order entry system; numbering administrations systems and numbering resources; customer usage data; and local listing databases and updates. LPSC reg. § 1101(G). This access is to be equal to that provided to the incumbent local exchange company's ("ILEC") own personnel. Id.; see also LPSC Reg. § 1001(F).

Consequently, AT&T argues that BellSouth's refusal to provide electronic interfaces is in direct contravention of the Act, the FCC Order and the Commission's regulations.

AT&T and BellSouth agree that procedures must be established to protect the privacy of customer service records. AT&T and BellSouth also agree that new entrants should have convenient access to customer service records when authorized by the customer. The parties, however, disagree on what is the best method to protect consumer privacy and allow for convenient authorized access to customer service records. BellSouth proposes to restrict access to customer service records on the front end of the process whereas AT&T proposes to police access on the back end of the process. AT&T believes that its method provides the best balance between protecting privacy and providing convenience.

BellSouth wants to deny new entrants electronic access to customer service records. BellSouth is willing to provide the information contained in customer service records verbally or by facsimile, but only upon BellSouth's receipt of verbal or written consent by the customer. In comparison, AT&T proposes that BellSouth provide electronic access to customer service records. AT&T also proposes that the parties develop electronic audit procedures that would monitor a local exchange carrier's access to customer service records. If an audit establishes that a local exchange carrier has accessed a customer service record without customer authorization, the local exchange carrier would be subject to appropriate penalties.

With respect to customer privacy, neither BellSouth's nor AT&T's proposal will prevent all unauthorized access to customer service records. Under either proposal, an unethical local exchange carrier can provide phony verbal or written consent to gain access to customer service records. What AT&T's proposal can provide is a strong deterrent to unauthorized access through

right audit procedures and appropriate penalties. BellSouth's proposal does not appear to contain any procedures that ascertain whether the customer authorization BellSouth receives is authentic.

With respect to convenient authorized access, AT&T's electronic access is far and away the most efficient and effective method to obtain information contained in customer service records. AT&T's proposal would allow a new entrant to access the customer service records directly through an electronic interface and transfer that information into the new entrant's database. BellSouth's proposal, however, would require the intervention by BellSouth personnel to transmit customer service information manually to the new entrant. That process would be more costly and slower than AT&T's proposed electronic process.

During the arbitration hearing, BellSouth witness Calhoun attempted to confuse the issue of access to customer service records by raising the issue of "slamming." These two issues, however, are unrelated. Slamming occurs when a telecommunications carrier submits an order to change a customer's service provider without the customer's consent. Access to customer service records, on the other hand, involves obtaining pre-ordering information. A customer can be slammed whether or not a new entrant has access to that customer's service record. BellSouth's attempt to tie slamming with access to customer service records is a red herring. Additionally, AT&T does not request access to sensitive credit information as suggested by BellSouth. Rather, AT&T requires access only to the features, functions and prices currently received and paid by a BellSouth customer requesting new service from AT&T. If AT&T does not have real time access to this information, AT&T will not be able to answer appropriately questions posed by these new customer.

In sum, AT&T's proposal strikes the best balance between the customer's desire for privacy and convenient access to information contained in that customer's service record.

BellSouth Position: Pursuant to the Act and the June 11, 1996 Order issued by the Georgia Public Service Commission in Docket No. 6352-U, BellSouth and AT&T have worked together to develop appropriate electronic interfaces for pre-ordering, ordering and provisioning, trouble reporting, and billing usage data functions; and these interfaces meet AT&T's interim needs. BellSouth is continuing to work with the industry to develop long term electronic interfaces. BellSouth will agree to provide AT&T its requested "machine to machine" or "application to application" interface for pre-ordering by December 31, 1997 if AT&T provides BellSouth the technical specifications for this design by January 15, 1996 and if AT&T pays the reasonable cost for developing these interfaces.

AT&T has also requested electronic on-line access to customer service record information during the pre-ordering phase while it is making its initial contact with its new customer. The requested information includes the services and features to which the customer subscribes. BellSouth agrees that AT&T should have this information when it has secured the appropriate consent from the customer, but denies that AT&T must have on-line electronic access to the customer service records in BellSouth's data base while it is talking to its new customer, and further disagrees that this type of access is essential in order to verify the services the customer wants or needs.

BellSouth's position is that, despite diligent effort, it cannot at this time technically devise a way to provide AT&T on-line electronic access to newly-converted AT&T customer service records, without also giving AT&T access to all other customer service records in its data base, including the records of BellSouth customers and other CLEC customers. BellSouth has investigated several ways to restrict a CLEC's access to the customer service record database, but has not discovered a reliable method to date. Permitting unrestricted and unprotected access to

this database would directly conflict with the Commission's Consumer Protection Rules which state that "[n]o TSP may release non-public customer information regarding a customer's account and calling record." See Louisiana Public Service Commission Regulations for the Local Telecommunications Market, Section 1201.B.11, dated March 15, 1996. AT&T witness Ron Shurter agreed that this provision would foreclose the requested relief, absent modification of the existing rules. BellSouth submits that modification of the Commission's Regulations for the Local Telecommunications Market is beyond the scope of this proceeding.

There are multiple other sources from which AT&T can derive this kind of information, including marketing directly to the customer itself who certainly knows what services he or she wants and/or uses. BellSouth has offered to provide the requested information in several ways that will not involve unlimited and automatic access to customer service records of all customers. First and foremost, the best source of the information AT&T wants is the customer itself and AT&T certainly has access to the customer. Furthermore, the customer has monthly bills which identify each service and feature to which he subscribes. Second, BellSouth has offered to accept three-way calls with AT&T and the customer both on the line; in those circumstances, and with the customer's permission, the BellSouth service representative will disclose that customer's list of services and features. Additionally, BellSouth is willing to fax a printed copy of the customer's service record to AT&T with the customer's permission. Finally, BellSouth has implemented a "switch as-is" process in which the Company will switch all services and features subscribed to by a particular customer over to AT&T, after AT&T has given BellSouth the customer's name and telephone number and demonstrated that the customer desires to switch every service and feature over to AT&T. The "switch as is" process will be an electronic process in which BellSouth could switch all of a

customer's currently subscribed services and features to AT&T on a "same day" basis (depending on when the order is received) without any physical change to the service at all. AT&T has no specific problems with the "switch as is" process -- it just wants more.

In summary, BellSouth requests the Commission to order (1) that the electronic interfaces and implementation scheduled identified in Gloria Calhoun's direct testimony are appropriate for both the provisioning of resold services and unbundled network elements; (2) that BellSouth shall cooperate with AT&T through the appropriate industry fora to develop further long term interfaces; (3) that BellSouth shall accept AT&T's request for a specific design for the pre-ordering interface as a bona fide request and provide such interface by December 31, 1997, provided that AT&T provides to BellSouth by January 15, 1997 reasonable specifications for the design and that AT&T shall pay the reasonable cost associated with implementing such an interface; and (4) that AT&T's request for electronic on line access to customer service records is denied, and BellSouth is directed to provide appropriate customer service information by other agreed upon means after AT&T has received the consent of the customer.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

This issue involves two sub-issues, namely the nature of the electronic interfaces and the level of access to be provided to BellSouth's customer records.

The record in this matter discloses that the requested electronic interfaces do not currently exist. AT&T has requested that BellSouth be ordered, by a date certain, to provide it with such interfaces. BellSouth must provide the requested electronic interfaces within 12 months of AT&T's providing specifications for the interfaces it desires to be provided with. All costs prudently incurred by BellSouth in developing these electronic interfaces shall be borne by AT&T. If any future CLEC

utilizes the electronic interfaces developed by BellSouth for AT&T, they shall reimburse AT&T for its cost incurred relative to the development of such electronic interfaces on a pro-rata basis determined on actual usage.

However, even after these interfaces are in place, AT&T is not entitled to direct access to BellSouth's customer records, pursuant to this Commission's General Order dated March 15, 1996, entitled *Louisiana Public Service Commission Regulations for the Local Telecommunications Market*, §1201(B)(11). However, in the event BellSouth customers request and/or consent to the disclosure, BellSouth shall disclose the customers current services and features to AT&T. Customer consent to such disclosure may be evidenced in a three-way call or other reliable means. BellSouth and AT&T are to develop a methodology for BellSouth to provide customer service records in accordance with §§ 901(L)(1), 1001(D) and (F) and 1101(F), (G) and (H) of the aforementioned General Order dated March 15, 1996. Also, BellSouth shall implement an electronic "switch as is" process by which it shall switch all services and features subscribed to by a particular customer over to AT&T upon receipt of appropriate customer authorization³.

ISSUE 6: Direct Routing to Operator and Director Assistance Services

AT&T's Position: *Customized routing is the capability for all customers to dial the same Operator and Directory Assistance number, but have their calls routed to the operators of their chosen local service provider. Also known as "selective routing" and "direct routing," this is the switch's ability to distinguish between customers for various purposes. For example, an AT&T customer dialing "411" should be connected with an AT&T operator and not a BellSouth operator.*

³ See Consumer Protection provision's of this Commission's General Order dated March 15, 1996, §1201(B)(2).

Direct routing is necessary to provide Louisiana consumers with convenient access to their chosen local service provider and to enhance competition in the local exchange market and to avoid customer confusion.

The Act generally, and the FCC Order specifically, require customized routing of Operator and Directory Assistance services directly to AT&T's service platform, absent a showing by BellSouth that it is not technically feasible. 47 U.S.C.A. § 252(c)(2); FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶ 418. It is technically feasible for BellSouth to implement customized routing. BellSouth admits its switches are capable of performing this function, but argues they lack the capacity to do so. The mere fact that BellSouth may need to make some modifications to its network does not establish technical infeasibility. FCC Order No. 96-325 ¶ 202.

Customized routing may be accomplished on an interim basis with Line Class Codes ("LCCs"), which are software indicators that provide information to route a particular customer's calls. For example, one LCC might be associated with all customers having basic dial-tone service plus call waiting, while another might be associated with all customers having basic dial-tone service plus call forwarding.

AT&T believes BellSouth's switches have adequate capacity to perform customized routing. BellSouth's DMS-100 switches will be upgraded to 2,048 LCCs in 1996, and 4,096 LCCs in early 1997. Its Lucent Technologies switches will be upgraded from 1,024 LCCs to 6,000. These upgrades will solve any supposed capacity problem, but other actions reveal that LCCs may readily address AT&T's need for customized routing. Studies verify that many unused LCCs exist in BellSouth's network. Moreover, AT&T has proposed an interim solution that would allow for conservation of LCCs. In fact, BellSouth agrees that, if a competitor did not want 350 LCCs, then

the capacity issue would be diminished, if not eliminated. Additionally, some number of LCCs reflect services no longer offered by BellSouth, meaning its competitors clearly need less than 350 LCCs.

Lastly, AT&T has proposed a long term solution that would eliminate the need to use LCCs for customized routing.

BellSouth's Position: *BellSouth will resell its retail services and offer all capabilities (operator and directory services, dedicated transport and common transport) on an unbundled basis; however, when a CLEC resells BellSouth's services or otherwise utilizes BellSouth's local switching it is not technically feasible to selectively route calls to CLEC operator service or repair service platforms on a non-discriminatory basis to all CLECs who may desire this feature. Using the line class code card alternative discussed in BellSouth witness Keith Milner's testimony, BellSouth could potentially selectively route calls for no more than five CLECs; thereafter, its capacity to provide selective routing would be exhausted. BellSouth is willing to continue to cooperate with AT&T and other CLECs in an industry forum to develop an AIN-based solution to this problem on a long term basis.*

BellSouth requests that this Commission deny AT&T's request for selective routing at this point in time and direct the parties to continue to work jointly with other interested carriers to develop an AIN based long term solution to this issue, and to report back to this Commission on their progress in six months. Alternatively, and on an interim basis until such a solution is developed, BellSouth proposes to use line class codes to allow resellers such as AT&T to reach BellSouth's operator service and repair service platforms on an unbranded basis. BellSouth submits that this is a good interim approach until such time as an acceptable industry standard approach,